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WEEKLY VIETNAM INDICATORS

Week Ending 1 January 1972

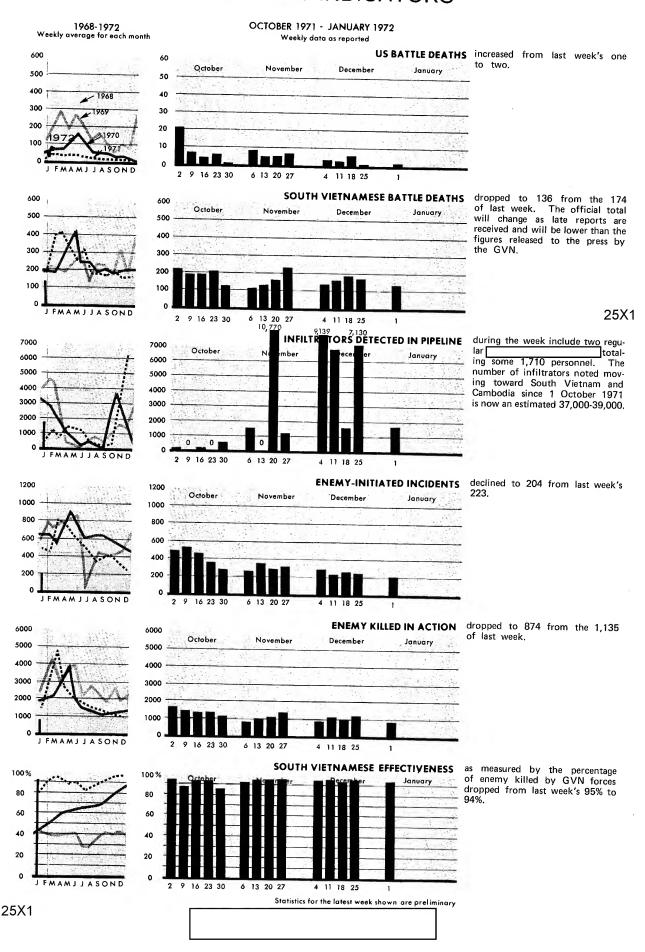
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Top Secret

NSA review completed

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SOUTH VIETNAM WEEKLY INDICATORS



Enemy Activity

In Laos, the Communists commenced the assault on the base at Long Tieng on 31 December 1971 with heavy artillery barrages from their 130mm field guns located just south of the Plaine des Jarres (PDJ). From these positions, these guns are operating near the end of their maximum effective range (approximately 17 miles). Damage has been impressive to storage and administrative facilities at Long Tieng, but the air strip remains open to light fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters. As other air operations had been shifted earlier to Ban Son (Site 272) southwest of Long Tieng, resupply of fighting forces in place around Long Tieng has not been seriously impaired. Five to eight 130mm guns are estimated to be bombarding Long Tieng with perhaps as many as three others having been hit by tactical air since the shelling of Long Tieng commenced. Locating these guns -- and neutralizing them by air strikes -- has been difficult because of poor weather conditions over MR II and skillful deception efforts by enemy gun crews. The Communist infantry effort against Long Tieng's defensive line north and east of Long Tieng has, so far, been confined to light clashes designed to probe the screen, now manned by some 8,000 - 9,000 friendly troops. North of the PDJ, Bouam Long (Site 32) has received light and sporadic attacks by fire, but for the moment a full-scale ground assault does not appear imminent. Preliminary friendly casualty figures available as of 2 January give irregular losses for the 17-20 December attacks on the PDJ as 286 killed, 418 wounded, and 800 - 1,500 unaccounted for.

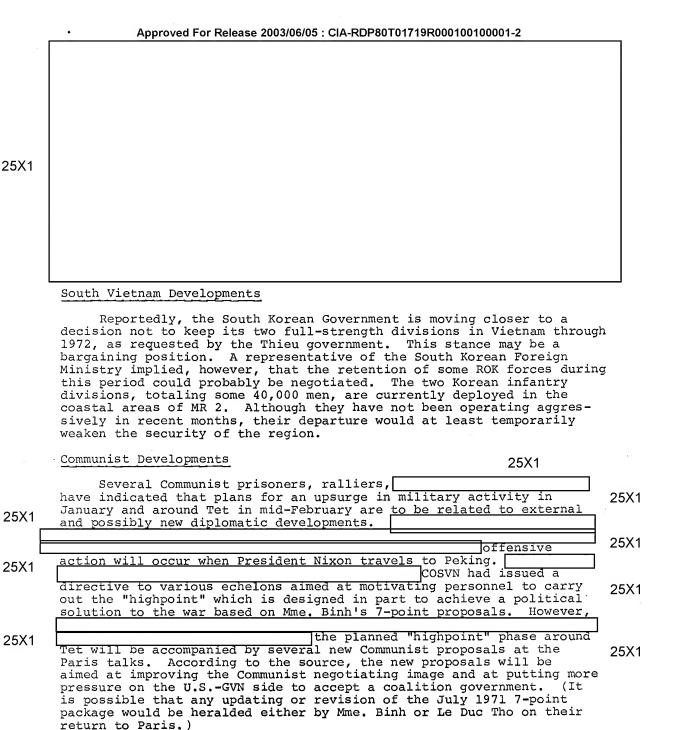
Elsewhere in Laos, enemy activity around Luang Prabang has been confined to light patrolling activity, while in MR III the situation around Dong Hene remains quiet. In MR IV, on 27 December, friendly forces walked out of Paksong under enemy pressure, abandoning four 105mm howitzers. Subsequently, government troops retreated from defensive positions some five miles west of the town, leaving behind another three 105mm howitzers. The government defensive line now is fixed at Ban Gnik on the western edge of the Bolovens Plateau.

Enemy-initiated activity in South Vietnam has continued at low levels and has consisted primarily of scattered attacks by fire and small ground probes. Although there is nothing at this time suggesting that any significant change is imminent, all source intelligence makes it appear that the enemy may be building up his strength in northern MR l and the Central Highlands of MR 2 for a major effort. Possibly as many as two North Vietnamese divisions — the 304th and 308th — may be moving to the DMZ, and a third — the 324-B — may be deploying to Military Region Thua Thien Hue (MRTTH). Meanwhile, the North Vietnamese 320th Division is moving toward the Western Highlands of MR 2. Reports from ralliers and prisoners suggest that a possible time for major tactical activity will be about the time of the Lunar New Year (Tet), which occurs in mid-February.

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Enemy-initiated activity in Cambodia has been at low levels and has consisted primarily of harassment of FANK forces with attacks by fire and small ground probes. ARVN forces engaged in Operation TOAN THANG 01/71 have been reduced by several thousand men and while the operation continues to grind along there have been no major contacts or significant developments reported.

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